GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:320
ANSWERED ON:16.08.2005
OPENING OF NVs
Veerendra Kumar Shri M.P.

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts periodical review of the Navodaya Vidyalayas to see that the envisaged objectives of these Vidyalayas are being fulfilled;

(b) if so, the details of review alongwith action taken thereupon;

(c) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in all the districts of the country as envisaged in the National Education Policy, 1986;

(d) if not, names of the districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far alongwith reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which Novodaya Vidyalaya is likely to be opened in each district of the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SHRI M. A. A. FATMI)

(a) to (e) The statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION No. 320 BY SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA- KUMAR, HON'BLE MP FOR PUT DOWN ON 16 AUGUST 2005

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Govt. of India had constituted a Committee in June 2001 for suggesting relevant changes in the Management Structure and Operating Mechanisms to bring about all round improvement in the performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas. A statement giving main findings / recommendations of the Review Committee and action taken thereon is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) & (e) The Government of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas. There are 82 districts in other States/UTs where Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far. Of these, the 31 districts listed in Annexure-II are those where the Government has sanctioned the establishment of JNV but the school is not functional either because the land is not available or for other administrative reasons. The list of Annexure-III gives details of the 51 districts where Government has not sanctioned a JNV. The Government is committed to opening a JNV in every district in the country. However the actual number of sanctions in every financial year will depend inter-alia on state Government's concurrence and availability of resources

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.320 REGARDING OPENING OF NVs BY SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA-KUMAR DUE FOR ANSWER ON 16TH AUGUST, 2005

MAIN FINDINGS / RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXPERT COMMITTEE UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI Y.N.CHATURVEDI AND ACTION TAKEN THEREON

Sl No.	Findings/Recommendations	Action taken
1.	The analysis of the students strength in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas show that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has been more than meticulous in fulfilling the requirement of reservation for various categories	No action required.
2.	The results of X and XII	Exhaustive action plan has been

	class Board examinations of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been very good. However, the performance in the Board Examination is not the only criteria for judging academic performance	prepared and implemented to achieve quality performance by the students. The quality of the results substantially improved. Other action taken are : 1) Appointment of staff in JNV, 2) Cluster monitoring system, 3) Analysis of academic performance of students in Board Exam during Principals Conference, and 4) Award to Principals and Teachers for commendable work.
3.	IIM, Ahemdabad report indicates that 80% students and their families are appreciative of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. 75% of the students passing out from the Vidyalayas are pursuing higher education.	Vidyalayas have been directed to open a "Career Guidance Corner" in the Library and to constitute a career counseling committee for providing career guidance to the students. Teachers have been deputed for undergoing Post Graduate Diploma in guidance and counseling at RIE Mysore.
4.	Over all JNV selection Test mechanism has been very fair and objective and has won wide acceptance	No action required
5.	18 students compete against each seat. This speaks for the success of the scheme and is also indicative of the faith of the parents in admission system.	No action required
6.	Publicity of Test and supply of application forms through Panchayats and Primary Schools	Wide publicity of JNVST is being ensured through Print and electronic media. The message reaches up to Gram-panchayat level for test.
7.	If the question paper for the Test is changed every two years, no pattern is allowed to emerge for false coaching centers etc.	Objective type question paper with multiple choice system for JNVSTs has already been introduced and pattern will be reviewed periodically.
8.	Since there is criticism that selected students have inadequate language skills, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have to assume responsibility for improving language skills of the students admitted through JNVSTs.	Instructions have been issued to vidyalayas to strengthen communication skill of students as a regular component of co-curricular activities followed at Vidyalaya. Co-curricular activities have been systematized to lay emphasis on following: i) Language skills, i.e. communication ii) Computer integrated learning iii) Creativity in Art and performing art iv) Science promotion
9.	Special screening of the doubtful cases of rural category by the District Magistrate	Such cases are being scrutinized meticulously at Vidyalaya level on the basis of certificates issued by the competent officers to the candidates
10.	Though dropout in higher classes does not necessarily indicate deficiencies in the scheme, it is recommended that the infrastructure created at a larger cost should	Lateral entry tests for admission in class IX has been introduced with effect form academic year 2003-04 to fill vacant seats. Lateral entry of students to class XI has also been introduced from 2005-06

	not be allowed to remain unutilized due to vacant seats.	
11.	It is not recommended to increase the intake in class VI, since this would involve additional accommodation and recruitment of more teachers.	No action required
12.	Lateral admission in class XI is not recommended in view of the adjustment problems of students in residential culture and also because of medium of instruction.	It has been decided to introduce lateral entry of students in Class XI also based on their performance in CBSE/State Board exams from the academic year 2005-06 for optimum utilization of resources.
13.	To ensure optimum utilization of the infrastructure, lateral admission in class IX is recommended to the extent of vacancies. Since the number of vacancies will be small and vary from school to school, no reservation of any category will be feasible. The admission through such entry will have to be in the medium of English/Hindi.	Admission for Lateral entry into class IX has been conducted in medium of English/Hindi. Vacant seats in reservation category are filled with same categories.
14.	Admission test paper for class IX should be prepared by the CBSE, the test conducted and the admission finalized on the basis of test by the vidyalayas concerned.	Admission test paper for admission to class IX is prepared by CBSE, Evaluation work taken up by ROs and results declared.
15.	The possibility of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas offering affiliation both with the State Board and Central Board has been found to be devoid of merit. It would seriously undermine the concept of national identity and uniformity, it would also create problems of the medium of instructions. Hence not recommended.	No action required.
16.	Management of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti at National level it is strongly supported.	No Action required.
17.	In order to ensure that delay in meetings of the Samiti or its Executive Committee not result in delay in decisions on implementation issues, it is recommended that Addl. Secretary in the Department of Education should be designated Vice-Chairman of the Samiti and executive powers should be delegated to him as in	It has been decided that meetings of Executive Committee will be convened after every three months and the meetings of General Body of the Samiti will be convened after every six months. At present, Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the Vice-Chairman of the Samiti.

the KVS.	
18. Since Samiti does not have expertise in many key areas like training, sports, computer literacy act, it is recommended that the Samiti should either create positions at the level of Joint/Deputy Director for about half a dozen such areas or should appoint experts on tenure basis as Consultant for each of such areas.	Samiti is taking the help of professionals in various areas like teacher training, Adolescent Education Programme and computer literacy for students. Samiti has also engaged an Advocate of Supreme Court of India to assist the Samiti in dealing with matters relating to court cases as well as legal matters.
19. It is recommended that school should attempt to give the contract of catering/mess through competitive bidding to persons having diploma in nutrition or catering.	All the Vidyalayas are managing the mess through the regular staff already appointed for this purpose. The present system is considered satisfactory.
20. Wherever good consumer or cooperative bazaars available, they should be inspected by the regional officer and on being found suitable, the neighbouring district vidyalayas permitted to purchase articles rations from these societies.	The system of procuring items from cooperative bazaars is being followed by the vidyalayas
21. Similarly arrangements may also be made for procurement of cooking gas, mild and uniforms for students.	The system of procuring items from cooperative bazaars is being followed by the vidyalayas
22. House-system should be reorganized hostel-wise, a teacher/housemaster should be made responsible for one hostel instead of present system, he should be assisted by a part-time matron/assistant who could be one of the wives of a teacher or a contract employee.	The existing House system in the JNVs is under review. The same will be reorganized in accordance with the available hostel buildings. Part time lady matrons are being appointed in schools.
23. Girl's hostel should be provided with separate boundary wall and security staff at the gate.	Basing on the proposals received for construction of separate compound walls for girls hostels, need based sanctions are issued within the available financial resources.
24. Each school should have a boundary wall and Security guards should be employed at the gate for monitoring and controlling of movements of children.	Need based sanctions are issued within the available financial resources for construction of boundary walls. Vidyalayas have also been authorized to make arrangements for proper safety and security of students out of fees collected.
25. Part-time Doctor should come every alternate day for at least two hours. Similarly the Psychologist would also be engaged as a Counselor. A second Nurse is to be provided wherever the existing Nurse is a male candidate. Remuneration	Principals have been authorized to engage an additional female Staff Nurse on contract basis in the JNVs where a male Staff Nurse is working. The remuneration of part-time Doctor has been increased to Rs.1000/- per month

	of part-time Doctor and Psychologist as Counselor should be around Rs. 5000/- per month.	
26.	Service conditions of the teachers are not attractive. Working hours are also longer. Teachers should be compensated by some financial facilities for these handicaps.	Teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas have been extended pay scales and allowances as approved by the Government of India. They are also provided free accommodation and education of their wards in the Vidyalaya. There is no proposal at present to provide any additional financial incentives.
27.	The teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas should be brought under pension scheme as applicable to KVS.	The proposal for extension of pension benefits to employees has not been approved by the Government as a matter of policy.
28.	The Government should consider sanctioning rural area allowances to the teachers and other employees of Navodaya Vidyalayas.	There is no proposal at present to provide any additional financial incentives to the employees of Navodaya Vidyalayas.
29.	Where the vehicle has not been provided, the Principal should be authorized to engage a vehicle on daily hire up to 7 days in a month.	Principals have been authorized to engage a vehicle on contract basis in those Vidyalayas where vehicles have not been provided or have been condemned.
30.	Mostly learned persons in and around the district should be used for panel inspections. The panel should include people with diverse backgrounds like administration, medical etc., to look after various aspects of the school management.	Persons form various functional areas and experience are being included in the panel for inspections of Vidyalayas.
31.	This panel should look into the earlier reports and focus on not more than 6-8 priority items.	Panel inspection reports received are being analyzed from angles of various components, e.g. Academics, residential etc.
32.	A fee of Rs. 200/- per month should be collected from the parents who earn more than Rs. 24000/- per annum. There is no need for exempting any social categories basing on the caste or community. It is a purely economic decision to be judged on the consideration of capacity of the families to pay irrespective of their description of the society.	Decision has been taken for charging fees from the students of JNVs, and orders issued on 01.8.2003. Fee is being charged @ Rs. 200/- per month from students of class IX to XII, excluding students of SC/ST, girls, disabled and the students below poverty line.
33.	Such income collected through fees, should be kept exclusively at the disposal of the vidyalaya for various developmental activities.	The fee collected is being kept in a separate head of account named "Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi" Orders issued to Principal to utilize "Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi" for the development programmes of schools.
34.	Opening of more new Navodaya Vidyalayas should be kept in	While sanctioning of the new JNVs, Samiti is taking all possible care to ensure that the

	abeyance for next three years and during this time, available resource should be utilized to construct the buildings for the 98 schools functioning in temporary accommodation.	minimum basic infrastructural facilities required for starting the Vidyalaya is made available by the State Government authorities. Special attention is being paid to ensure that the Vidyalaya already sanctioned are made operation at the earliest possible by vigorously pursuing with the State Government authorities to make available suitable temporary accommodation with other basic facilities to run the Vidyalaya smoothly.
35.	Responsibility for recruitment of teachers should be given to an autonomous recruitment board, which could be common for both KVS & NVS.	At present, the recruitment / selection of teachers is being done by outside agency like Ed.CIL etc. This system is found to be satisfactory and no change is contemplated for the present.
36.	The recruitment board should have a full time Chairman assisted by part time members.	No permanent recruitment board has been constituted.
37.	Recruitment being made at school level should be continued except in North-East due to the insurgency problems and possible linkage of local persons with insurgency outfit.	Appointment to non-teaching posts at school level are being done by the Principals locally. In case of north eastern states, necessary precautions is being taken to avoid people having linkage/contacts with insurgency outfits.
38.	The transfer policy for teachers formulated by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is good.	No action is required.
39.	Teachers should be transferred normally after seven years – there should be a fixed term of three years for posting in north east. Teachers should not be posted within 200 kms from their native place. This restriction should also apply to non-teaching staff. In north east teaching and non-teaching staff should be posted from the same district except Assam.	A fixed tenure of three years has been prescribed for teachers posted in North East Region. Teachers are not being posted in their native districts.
40.	A transfer policy for non-teaching staff should also be finalized.	Transfer of non-teaching staff is also being done through counseling procedures
41.	Attention needs to be placed to learning oriented which does not seem to have been attended so far.	Focus is shifted to learning adequate care is being taken to ensure learner centered teaching activity and inter active teaching.
42.	Emphasis should be laid on speaking and reading skills. For every class sufficiently large number of books could be identified and divided into sub-categories. Students should be asked to choose one book from each category and present a summary in a seminar in his class. Speaking skills particularly are more important with regard to	As per new guidelines (in respect of CCA activities) circulated, second week of the month has been kept reserved for organizing CCAs pertaining to development of communication abilities/skills. These CCAs are being successfully organized, as monitored through the reports received from cluster incharges.

	third language.	
43.	Navodaya Vidyalayas should shift from evaluation through marks to evaluation through grades. The grades should have a provision for the assessment of the participation of students in co-curricular activities. This should be done for all the classes from VI to IX.	Internal examination for all non-board classes excluding class-VI was conducted as a common examination through ROs from annual examination 2004. CCE being implemented in JNVs, grading is being used while assessing co-scholastic activities. In scholastic activities, grading will be introduced after having received guidelines from CBSE.
44.	The teaching method needs urgent reform. Intensive training programmes are to be organized for teachers to shift from lecturing to talking manner.	Training programmes for newly recruited teachers are being conducted at Navodaya Leadership Institutes. Also training programmes for identified teachers (with low output in CBSE exam) are being taken up by different regions.
45	There is a wide spread perception among teachers that they are over burdened. While there is no over burden, the tendency of Samiti to prescribe everything good as laid for such an impression. Therefore, co-curricular activities should be divided into three or four groups. Each student should be asked to choose one activity and he should be assessed on that activity.	Vidyalayas have been communicated in detail about choosing CCAs to be organized in their Vidyalayas in the fields of science promotion, communication abilities skills, ICT and in art and performing art. They have been asked to ensure maximum participation form students.
46.	To make SUPW, more meaningful, each class should be divided into groups consisting of 5-6 students and they should be asked to take care of cleanliness and beautification etc.	To inculcate the habit of dignity of labour, children are entrusted with responsibilities of cleanliness of hostels and schools.
47.	For widening mental horizons of the students, Vidyalaya should invite eminent people from different professions to address the children.	Eminent people of different professions are being invited at JNVs, though such a schedule of lectures, twice in a month has not been provided in the school calendar. It has been followed during 2004-05 as per the reports received.
48.	Syllabus conceived by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in computers is unrealistic: students should be taught to handle basic things like WINDOWS/Sending and reaching e-mails and access to internet etc.	All Students of Navodaya Vidyalayas are taught the use of basic application of MS Word and Power Point. Besides teaching the operating system i.e. windows, they are also taught use of Internet and sending E-mails.
49.	The migration should not be implemented for schools affected by insurgency – aggravating indiscipline and the schools which are functioning in temporary accommodation.	Migration linkage have been reconsidered in such JNVs.
50.	A small number of concrete actions for pace-setting activities	Children of neighbouring schools are being trained in computer education programme, environment

	should be taken up instead of a large number of general ideas.	improvement projects, commutation of resources, and adult literacy programme.
51	Teacher Training Institutions on regional basis should be set up for Navodaya Vidyalaya jointly with KVS or may be separately. The focus of training should be on content, teaching technology, value education and computer literacy etc.	For providing inservice training to teachers, five training institutes named 'Navodaya Leadership Institutes' have been set up at Chandigarh, Ghaziabad, Goa, Guntur and Ranga Reddy. These are presently manned by experienced Principals and Assistant Directors of the Samiti. Assistance of out side experts is obtained in such courses.
52.	Though the sports and physical education is important and desirable, it should be considered sufficient if students participate regularly with enthusiasm in sports, instead of aiming at achieving excellence.	Mass participation of students in sports and games at Vidyalaya level is being encouraged. Every student attends morning PT, Yoga and in selected games in the evening.
53.	While training in Yoga, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should carefully screen the Yoga institutions and approve only standard ones.	Special Yoga training programme has been started in selected Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of the country in collaboration with Kaivalyadham Lonavala.

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.320 REGARDING OPENING OF NVs BY SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA-KUMAR, HON'BLE MP PUT DOWN FOR 16TH AUGUST, 2005

LIST OF DISTRICTS WHERE JNVs HAVE NOT BEEN OPENED

Sl. NO	STATE	Sl. No. of Districts	NAME OF DISTRICT
1	Chhatishgarh	1	Jashpur
		2	Kanker
		3	Kawardha
		4	Koriya (Baikunthpur)
2	Madhya Pradesh	5	Umariya
		6	Burhanpur
3	Orissa	7	Jagatsingpur
		8	Jhajpur
		9	Deogarh
		10	Bargarh
		11	Bhadrak
4	Andhra Pradesh	12	Hyderabad
5	Delhi	13	East Delhi
		14	West Delhi
		15	North Delhi
		16	South Delhi
		17	Central Delhi
		18	North East Delhi
		19	South East Delhi
6	Haryana	20	Fatehabad
7	Uttar Pradesh	21	Deoria
		22	Rampur
		23	Hamirpur
		24	Ghaziabad
8	Bihar	25	Arwal
9	Jharkhand	26	Simdega
10	West Bengal	27	Couch Bihar
		28	Dakshin Dinajpur

		29	Hawrah
		30	Malda
		31	West Midanpur
		32	Dakshin 24 Pargana
		33	Purulia
		34	Kolkata (New District)
11	Gujarat	35	Amreli
		36	Ahmedabad
		37	Narmada
		38	Navsari
		39	Valsad
12	Maharashtra	40	Mumbai
		41	Mumbai Suburban
		42	Dhule
		43	Bhandara
13	Arunachal Pradesh	44	Kurung Kumey
		45	Upper Dibang Valley
14	Assam	46	Dhubri
		47	Nagaon
		48	North Cachhar Hills
		49	Bongaigaon
15	Nagaland	50	Dimapur
		51	Zonobuto
	Total		

Note : The position is including the newly created Districts and excluding the Tamil Nadu State. *****